(b) providing a second part comprising one or more aromatic polyamines and one or more oligomeric polyamines blended together,

(c) mixing together the first part and second part to form a mixture,

(d) applying the mixture as a coating to the internal surface of a drinking water pipeline; and

(e) allowing the coating to cure by reaction of the one or more aromatic polyamines and the one or more oligomeric polyamines with the one or more polyisocyanate.

24. (New) The method according to claim 23 wherein the polyisocyanate is selected from the group comprising hexamethylene-1, 6-diisocyanate; 2,2,4-trimethylhexamethylene diisocyanate; isophorone diisocyanate; and 4,4'-dicychohexylemethane diisocyanate.

25. (New) The method according to claim 23 wherein the aromatic polyamine is selected from the group comprising diethyl toluenediamine; dimethylthio toluenediamine; 4,4'-methylenebis (2-isopropyl-6-methylaniline); 4,41-methylenebis (2,6-diisopropylaniline); 4,41-methylenbis (2,6-dimethylaniline); 4,41-methylenbis (2,6-diethylaniline); 4,41-methylenebis (2-ethyl-6-methylaniline); and 4,41-methylenebis (3-chloro-2,6-diethylaniline).

26. (New) The method according to claim 23 wherein the oligomeric polyamine contains at least two primary or secondary amine groups, the amine groups being either aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic in nature.

27. (New) The method according to claim 26 wherein the oligomeric polyamine is selected from the group comprising poly (oxypropylene) diamines, poly (oxypropylene) triamines, and poly (oxytetramethylene)-di-p-aminobenzoates.

28. (New) The method according to claim 27 wherein the oligomeric polyamines has a molecular weight in the range 400-6000.

29. (New) The method according to claim 28 wherein the oligomeric polyamines has a molecular weight in the range 500-3000.